8: Lindeström T-5 (1654-1655) 1925
NM7 Delaware NM7

[182] By nature they indeed get whiskers, but they do
302 not wish to have any, because they think it is shameful, wherefore, when the first hairs appear they sit and always pull and pluck out the hair with the roots, so that it never gets to grow,[6] but they look smooth on the chin as the women. They paint themselves in all kinds of ways in the face with all kinds of colors, so that they look inexpressibly horrible, when they think themselves to be adorned in the best manner. In their ears they have brass and tin rings and small bunches of money hanging. On their heads they have sit-
301 ting long and large painted bird feathers. Around their necks they have strung much money, hanging down like a lot of chains on their breasts. And among these they have their *Pâdhra* or idol hanging, concerning which more will be said hereafter, in the chapter about their faith and religion. On
182 their backs they have their *notasser*[7] or bags
301 hanging, very skillfully and neatly made, in which
41

[6] *När huldhåren uthsprieka, sittia the allthdå* [och] *ryckia och plocka uth hårr*[en] *medh röitterne.* Cf. *Doc.*, I, 281.

[7] The bags were made of corn husks, hemp and bast, often beautifully decorated. Cf. De Vries, *N. Y. Col.*, 2, III, 95, 107 ff., 269. The Lenapé (and possibly general Algonkian) word for bag, in this case with Swedish plural ending *-er*. Lindeström often used Indian words with the Swedish plural ending. The early settlers of all nationalities adopted many words from the Indians, some of which have become part of the English, French, Spanish or Portuguese languages in America of today. The Dutch and Swedes likewise borrowed many such words, but these forms died out with the elimination of the Dutch and Swedish languages. Only in a small district in New Jersey has a Dutch dialect survived to our day, and this is greatly mixed with Indian words. In Dutch documents the word occurs as "*denotas*, bags," *Doc.*, I, 284. De Vries calls them *notassen*. Cf. Brinton, *Dict.*, 81. For Indian Bags, see Hodge, *Handbook*, I, 125.

As to the decorations of the Indians Williams says: "They hang these strings of money about their necks and wrists; as also upon the necks and wrists of their wives and children." *Key*, 131.

8: Lindeström T-5 (1654-1655) 1925
NM7 Delaware NM7

they have their things, such as food, money, to-432
bacco, tobacco pipes, very artistically and well 301
made; also bows and quarrels[8] (like those of the 41
Poles) and helmets made of hard wooden pins and
strong wood, that no arrow can go through them.
Around their arms at the hands[9] they have brass 301
and tin rings and threaded money, hanging like [276]
chains. In their hands they have tobacco pipes an
ell in length, which are screwed together with
leather, to lean on, and in these pipe-heads will go
a handful of tobacco.[10] Around their wnists they [281]
have tied a broad belt of money, strung in the form
of figures, from which their pieces of cloth hang,[11]

[8] *Bågar och skiäcktor (skäckta)*, scutcher, swingle.

[9] *Om armarne wred händerne;* that is the wrist.

[10] *En goth näfwe*, a good handful. "*Hurit Riecko Hopockon*, a beautiful clay pipe. The Barbarians make tobacco-pipes of red, yellow and blue clay, which is found there in the country of fine quality.

Hurit Assarna Hopockon, a beautiful stone pipe. For the Barbarians also make tobacco pipes of white, grey, green, brown, black and blue stones, which are found so soft (*blöta*), that they can be cut with a knife, and from this, pipes half an ell in length are made." Campanius, *Cate.*, 143.

Williams says: "Generally all the Men throughout the Countrey have a Tobacco-bag with a pipe in it, hanging at their back; sometimes they make such great pipes, both of wood and stone, that they are two foot long, with men or beasts carved, so big or massie, that a Man may be hurt mortally by one of them; but these commonly come from *Mauquauogs*, or the men eaters, three or four hundred miles from us. They have an excellent Art to cast our Pewter and Brasse into very neate and artificiall Pipes. They take their *Wuttamauog* (that is, a weake Tobacco) which the Men plant themselves, very frequently; yet I never see any take so excessively, as I have seene Men in Europe; and yet excesse were more tolerable in them, because they want the refreshing of Beare and Wine, which God hath vouchsafed Europe." *Key*, 55. Cf. also Smith, p. 24; De Vries and other early Dutch writers, *N. Y. Col.*, 2, 111, 23, etc.

[11] "*Machequoce*, a Girdle; which they make curiously of one, two, three, foure and five inches thicknesse and more, of this money which (sometimes to the value of ten pounds and more) they weare about their middle and as a scarfe about their shoulders and breasts." Williams, *Key*, 131.

14:Leslie A-4.5 (no date) 1951
NM7 Delaware NM7

[P. 11, B]

172 323 532 tion of the face. The hole in the dorsal surface (shown in Plate 4, No. 2) is connected with the holes indicating the eyes. No explanation for the purpose of this dorsal hole or indeed of the entire specimen can be attempted at this time.

Bone

172 321 ● 41 Bone and antler artifacts do not appear to be abundant on Minsi sites. On occasion, the bone awl, antler flakers of cylindrical form, combs, turtle-shell cups, perforated deer phalanges, perforated needles, antler picks, beaming tools, and short bone tubes, probably used as ornaments, are found.

Shell

At the present time, because of an almost total lack of evidence, (the Bell-Philhower Site report lists one shell bead found by Mr. Charles A. Philhower in a pit of the historical period and worked fragments of conch) the writer is not prepared to discuss the possible incidence of shell artifacts in the prehistoric Minsi Culture. In common with Ritchie ("Bell-Philhower Site", p. 178) he refers the interested reader to the Heye-Pepper report, "Exploration of a Munsee Cemetery" for a description of numerous shell ornaments, etc., from the *historic* Minsi site adjacent to the Bell-Philhower component.

ROUGH STONE

172 324 227 Net sinkers are of two well-defined types: flat pebbles with two opposed notches, and sinkers made of thin sheets of stone chipped into circular or rectangular shape with two opposed notches. These 'trimmed sinkers' may have notches formed by chipping, or rarely, by grinding. (Plate 5, No. 3, shows notched flat pebble; Plate 5, No. 1, shows trimmed sinker with chipped notches; No. 3 of the same plate is a trimmed ground-notch sinker.)

Sinkers of both types may range in size from an inch to six or seven inches in